SOLDIERS SUFFER

FROM INTENSE COLD.

Camping and Marching Around the Hostile Sioux Is Hard Work for the Boys in Blue.

STILL TIGHTENING THE CORDON.

General Miles' Men Getting Closer to the Enemy and Preparing for Decisive Measures.

LITTLE DANGER NOW IN IDAHO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 10, 1891.-The situation here is practically unchanged, though the forces under General Miles are gradually closing in on the hostile Sloux and every day the cordon surrounding them grows smaller.

Hardly an hour passes that some recruits for the camp of friendlies do not arrive, but the number of squaws, children and old men is out of ail proportion to the fighting men. It is stated that Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their bands are on their way in, but this is more or less doubt-

In the meantime there is almost constant skirmishing between the Cheyenno scouts and hostiles, with little damage on either side. Small bands of marauding foragers succeed constantly in breaking through the cordon of troops and keep the camp of the hostiles well supplied with food.

This tension cannot much longer be continued. and that either the hostiles will surronder or fight before many days is generally believed. General Miles professes to be satisfied with the situation, but is close mouthed as to what he proposes to do. The Indians said yesterday that General Miles nust prepare to fight or get off the reservation.

General Miles, it is said, has given them until tosight to surrender, and if they do not come in by hat time he will close in upon them. SCLDIERS ALMOST PROZEN.

This is made necessary by the condition of his men. Those on the north have been pretty well worn out with camp life in this bleak climate and the cold marches from one position to another. They cannot staud it much longer, and unless matters are brought to an end at once the Indians wil tave no one to oppose them but worn out and kozen out soldiers who are unit for duty. The conduct of the men has been exceptional, and they have borne their hardships without a

The situation is changing rapidly. Every line is

which has been sent to the school of artillery at spen. Inquiry shows conclusively that no soluter was killed by the fire of another. It seems to the impression among all army officers that Colonel Forsyth did wonders of organization in the midst of a great confusion.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON GET INFORMATION

ABOUT INDIANS FROM MANY POINTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1891.—Secretary Procior-to-day received a telegram from General Miles which says:—"The commission appointed to consider the condition of the Cheyenne Indians at this place and in Montana unanimously recommend the removal of these Indians to Fort Keogh, the men cullisted as scouts. These scouts came southoast under Lieutenant Casey, and were joined by pearly all the able bodied men from the agency.

Which has been sent to the school of artillery at Fort Riley. The Board also made an allotment to cover thae cost of making and texting a mechanical distance first for arraphals, use invented by General Berdan. This invention utilizes the rotary mouton of the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged to burst the shell in the air and is arranged the conditions of any kind.

The amount carried by the Array Appropriation for the carrent year. This increase is attributed to three causes:—First, the increase is attri east under Lieutenant Casey, and were joined by rearly all the able bodied men from the agency. fogether they have done most valuable and hazardous service in fighting and harassing the hostile Sloux. They have killed and wounded their warriors and captured their horses.

"The feeling among them is very strong, and the heyennes have proved their loyalty and repeated their record again at the Sloux and Nez Perces in 1876 and 1877. These are now in danger from the Sioux, and if there is no objection I will, when this affair closes, at once transfer them to Fort

this affair closes, at once transfer them to Fort Reogh, as an act of justice and good policy and in accordance with the recommendation of the Cheyenne Commission."

General Gibnon, commanding the Department of California, sends word that he has just received from the commanding officer of Boise Barracks (idano) this despatch:—"I have just received reliable information that there is no outbreak of the bort Hail Indians, and do not apprehend any trouble. There it was told by a party who came from Pocatello yesterday that the rumor was started by saloon keepers."

Senator elect Dubois, of Idaho, has received a despatch from Adjutant General Curtis to the same effect.

General Schofield received the following tale-

effect.

General Schofield received the following telegram from General Miles, dated at Pine Ridge:

"Quite a number of Indians tame in to-day in imall parties and gave the assurance that a large yody will move in this direction to-morrow for the intropes of surrendering, and the troops have been lirected to follow. The prospects at present look averable, as far as one can judge from the indications."

averable, as far as one can judge from the indicatons.

The indian Bureau has received a despatch from
agent Waugh at Devil's Lake Agency, stating that
there is no danger of trouble at Turtle alountain.

A communication has also been received from
Iddian Agent Falmer at the Cheyenne liver Agency.
He says:—'The farmers have been engaged watching the camps in their respective districts to see
inat the peaceable indians were not disturbed and
to prevent indians passing from one camp to another, requiring all to remain at home and sanding
away all visitors. This has been done to prevent
the hostile Indians from visiting in the Christian
camps. The police have acted under instructions
of the farmers and have rendered excellent service
in all the camps. These policemen have been on
duty continuously day and night, often riding 120
miles without resting and performing the journey
in less than twenty-four hours.

"aspecial attention is called to what has been acton pilshed by Additional Farmer Narcisse Marpolle, who succeeded in bringing 458 Indians from
the Cheyenne River district and twenty-six of the
Standing lock indians to the agency headquarters
and causing them to deliver all their guas to the
agent."

The Indian Bureau has received a telegram from

agent."

The Indian Bureau has received a telegram from Agent Melaughim, at Standing Rock, denying rumors of trouble at that agency. These indians, he says, are to be depended upon for their loyalty to the government.

In the Senate to day Senator Dawes presented a conference report on the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the actto divide the Sioux Indian reservation. It was adopted.

EASIER FEELING IN IDAHO.

AN OUTBREAK AT POCATILLO DOES NOT SERM

IMMINENT JUST NOW. Boisz Cirr, Idaho, Jan. 10, 1891 .- Governor Willey received a despatch last night from one hundred men at Spokane Falls, Wash., offering to place themselves under his direction and come at once to the defence of his people at Idaho if transportation would be furnished. In reply the Governor telegraphed his thanks, with a statement that there was no immediate necessity for heir help.

A letter from the postumater and the business men of challis, Idaho, received here last night, says the Indians on that Lombi reservation are dancing and that trouble is feared in Custer and Lombi counties. There are about seven hundred indians on that recervation, and they are well armed. The citizens of challis sak that guns and ammunifion be shipped to them, and the Gövernor will probably comply with their request. An ontbreak is not anticipated before spring, but the policy of furnishing the settlers with means of described for furnishing the settlers with means of described by language that the state Asylum for Insanc Convicts in Auburn, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging in his cell yesterday atternoon. Downs was originally sent from New York city to the Elmira Reformatory for grand lancency. He was afterward transferred to provide the followed.

Six companies of United States troops at Vandouver Barracks, Wash., have been ordered to tion would be furnished. In reply the Governor

hold themselves in readiness to move to the scene of the indian troubles at an hour's notice. The order is pre-umably given owing to the reported trouble in idaho.

PREPARING FOR NORTHERN REDS, BESMARCK, N. D., Jan. 10, 1891,-Governor Burke has received a telegram for aid from Pottineau, N. D. An Indian uprising is feared there, The Governor has sent a special agent to investi-gate and has promised help if necessary.

"A SERIES OF MISTAKES," THAT IS GENERAL HOWARD'S OPINION OF OUR INDIAN POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 10, 1891.—General O. O. Howard, United States Army, commanding the military division of the Atlantic, has just been on a flying visit to Florida on a tour of inspection. Just before taking the train for New York he said the government's He Is Received with Enthusiasm and Shakes policy toward the Indians has been a series of grand mistakes and a whole century of dishonor has been the result. Our first mistake and it was a most serious one—was the making of treaties with the North American Indians as with a separate and distinct nation. They are part of the American people and they should be dealt with as with any other American people and they

our second mistake was the adoption of the res-our second mistake was the adoption of the reservation system and its continuance even in the face of failure. There is no reason in saying to an Indian that he shall go onto a reservation and stay there."

COMMANDER REITER'S DEMAND.

HE WANTS A NAVAL COURT TO PASS UPON HIS

ACTION IN THE BARRUNDIA AFFAIR. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891,-The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Commander Reiter, U. S. N., who was severely consured by the Secretary for his conduct in the Bar

sured by the Secretary for his conduct in the Barrundia affair:—

PITTEBURG, Pa., Jan. 8, 1891.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the department's letter of the 31st of December, 1890. The letter was mailed in Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of January and was received by me or the 7th. It was foreshadowed by the press of the United States on January 1 and 2, and an extract from it containing the most severe consure of the department, appears in the press of the country to-day. The letter then became to the general public, untamiliar with the true facts of the case, a "severe public reprimand" to me, a punishment which can only be legally inflicted by a sentence of a naval general court martial.

I was detached from the command of the Ranger by the department's order of the 28th September, 1890, and the letter is the first written statement of the department's grounds of action, extracts from it having been given to the press for publication before I could possibly re by to it.

I now content myself by simply declaring that, when in command of the Ranger on the occasion in question, I was in no way culpable, but discharged my whole duty; that I had no desire nor did I endeavor to escape any responsibility attaching to my position, and I do not now fear the most escarching inquity in regard to my action.

As I regard your letter as unjust, undeserved and unwarranted. I have to respectfully demand what is clearly my right—namely, a trial before a naval court. Respectfully.

Respectfully. GEORGE C. REITER, Commander, U. S. N. NAVAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891 .- The Secretary of the The situation is changing rapidly. Every line is frawing in. The militia are moving north, some going further north than the agency. The regulars on this side, who were from six to eight miles from the hostiles, are moving to within half the distance. The men are all getting in fighting trim. The wives and families of the officers who are at pine Ridge were sent east last night. It was a forrowful parting for husbands and wives, for it may be that many of them will never meet again.

I had an interview with Rec Cloud, who arrived from the hostile camp pesterday. When quessioned as to the strength of the Brules, who are said the women and children, or 5,000 all told. With the Cgallallas, who are still with the hostiles, the camp numbers ,000 souls."

Red Cloud said further that the Brules were armed as well as the soldiers.

Colonel Forsyth will be cleared. Upon that point there is but little doubt. The investigating committee has completed its work, and, while its members have as yet made no report, it is thoryoughly understood that the Colonel will be exponerated. The testimony of the officers and aciders of the Seventh cavalry leaves no other course spen. Inquiry shows conclusively that no solider was killed by the fire of another, it seems to be the impression among all army officers in the control of the shell in the air and is arranged to bury! the shearl of revolutions useessary to reach the distance in the distance in the distance in the distance of the shearl in the air and is arranged to bury! the sheap of whom it mas made the number in the distance in the distan Navy has directed the official Board recently ap-

ADROIT FORGER CAUGHT.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Boston, Jan. 10, 1891 .- Charles H. Goodwin, a dapper young man and well connected, was arrested to-day on seven charges of forgery. The amounts aggregate only about \$4.000, but Goodwin's method of operation has been so clever that it bothered the officers a good deal to catch him.

He would go to a hotel, secure a blank check, fill it out in the name of some one of his acquaint-ances and despatch it by a messenger boy to the place of business of some mutual friend. If suspicion was aroused he would by following the boy be enabled to escape detection. He has confessed,

GOODWIN ALSO PLIED HIS NEFARIOUS TRADE IN OTHER PLACES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 10, 1891.—Charles Herbert Goodwin, who was arrested in Boston to-day on seven charges of forgery, is wanted in Lowell on the charge of forging the names of George F. Lan-ten, W. A. Taylor and G. C. Brock for small

SAFE BLOWERS NABBED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.—Diamond Broker Murray, of No. 161 La Sallo street, always has thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds in his safe. Five safe dollars' worth of dismonds in his safe. Five safe blowers were caught last night immediately after they had weenched off the combination and only a few seconds before they would have obtained possession of the diamonds. On the way down stairs one of the thieves tripped the officer who had him in charge and escaped, although it is believed he was wounded by some of the three shots that were fired at him. The others were lodged in jail. They gave their names as Thomas Kennedy, Frank Duer, John Tuchy and Ed Murphy. The latter is an old safe blower.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Miss Maggie Bell Smith feil on the railway track just before a Loxington train near Bucus Vista, Va., yesterday, and was so seriously injured that she may die.

James Joyce, aged twelve years, and H. Elsmore, aged sixteen, broke through the ice while skating on Lake Ontario near Broute yesterday and were

Two brothers named Joseph and Willie Barren, aged ten and twelve years, were drowned in the Mississippi River hear Casaville, Wis, Priday Their mother nearly perished in trying to rescue

Andrew Tode, Michael Sable and George Russuag were yesterday hold in Pittsburg, Pa, for the murder of Mike Quinn, who died from injuries re-ceived during the recent Braddock rick. Twenty-one Hungarians were held for rick and twenty-two discharged. Suratogy was necessary to prevent a rescue when the prisoners arrived at Braddock.

Saveral weeks ago the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Annville, Pa., was burned by incendiantes. The temporary depot was entered on Friday night by thieves, who, with drawn ravolvers, demanded that the telegraph operators hand them all the money in the safe. One of the operators managed to reach the door and was fired at by the thieves. They secured \$8 and escaped. at by the thieves. They secured as and escaped.

A man giving the name of James Wilson became
involved in a quarrel with Joseph Baines, at
Shamokin, Pa., yesterday afternoon, during which
he drew a revolves and would have shot Baines
had he not been disarmed. He was arrested, when
it was noticed that his description tailed exactly
with that of James Wilson, the murderer who
escaped from the Bellefonte (Pa.) Jail. He will be
held pending investigation.

DA771 ING DEMOCRATS AT A HOUSEWARMING.

Many Distinguished Lights of the Party Help to Inaugurate the New Fifth Avenue Club House.

CLEVELAND'S GREAT RECEPTION.

Hands with Hundreds of the Guests in the Club Parlors.

The New York Democratic Club inaugurated its new club house at No. 617 Fifth avenue last night with the glare of electric lamps, the of music, the effervescence of guished representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, the purping of champagne corks and the beneficent presence of Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.

Governor Hill was an expected guest, and the conjunction of two such great planets of the political firmament as himself and Cleveland was awaited with interest, not to say impatience. At eight o'clock, however, a telegram | winter. was received from Governor Hill, in which | Mrs. Whitney received alone in a reception

ing rulers of States:—David R. Francis, of Missouri; E. E. Jackson, of Maryland; B. H. Tillman, of South Carolina; S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky; James Campbell, of Chio: S. F. Telfair, of North Carolina, and Lavid R. 'Bl. of New York.

There was much comment upon the presence at the recopion of Graham McAuan, the lately returned clerk of the Dock Board, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued for contempt in refusing to aniswer certain questions at the Dock Board divestigation. It is understood that Mr. McAdam has purged himself of contempt by consenting to answer the questions.

tions.

Among those present last night were Excise Commissioner Alexander Meakim, Jefferson M. Levy, Judges Ehrlich and Newberger, John H. inman, Assemblyman John Connolly, John D. Crimmins, R. A. Pinco, of the Isle of Ceylon; Wright Holcomb, John A. Suilivan, Dr. John T. Nagle, ex-Charities Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan and Commissioner Louis J. Heintz.

Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan and Commissioner Louis J. Heintz.

FORNIDABLE ARRAY OF NOTABLES.

I also saw Horea R. Perkins, A. B. de Frece, Judge Ottenbourg, Edwin N. Doil, John Henry McCarthy, R. L. Auderton, Senator J. G. Boyd, Dan Rice, Brander Matthews, Judge Joseph H. Daly, Orlando B. Potiar, ex-Judge H. A. Glidersleeve, Licutenant Governor Jones, Judge James Fitzgerald, Celonel Rogers, Simon Sterne, Civil Justice Alfred Steckler, W. B. Hazletine, S. H. Gould, Roswel B. Hatch, Civil Justice Jeroloman, George Trimble Davidson, Comptroller Myers, W. E. D. Dusenbury, ex-Assemblyman G. H. McAdam, John D. Townsend, Park Commissioner Albert Gallup, Judge Henry W. Allen, Judge Ingraham, W. L. Trenholm, Mayor J. A. Crand H. Jo Norwich: John H. Inman, John C. Calhoun, Captain J. R. Gardner, prositient of the Southern Society; District Attorney James W. Ridgway, of Brooklyn; Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-ouator G. F. Langbein, J. Corlies Lawrence, Police Commissioner Voorths, Jordan L. Mott, F. E. Spinola, Willis S. Paine, Dr. A. Ruppaner, Goorge M. Israel, Judge Leo C. Dessar, Abraham L. Jacobs and many others.

MRS. WHITNEY'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. William C. Whitney's beautiful ballroom was used last evening for the first time this



PARLOR OF THE NEW CLUB.

he regretted that an unforeseen contingency would prevent his participation in the ceremonies of opening the new house. Everybody was sorry, of course, as the meeting of the two great democrats tollet of rose pink satin, made with full train and trimmed with crystal embroidery; a necklace and comb of diamonds completed her beautiful toilet. The younger ast enjoyed informal dancing with the couldnown was begun, Mr. George H. Bend leading with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderthe meeting of the two great democrats had been looked forward to as an event had been looked forward to as an event of uncommon interest, occurring, as it would have done, in a temple dedicated to democratic principles by Jeffersonian democrats of the Empire City. The guests, however, consoled themselves with the reflection that even if Hill was not to be, Cleveland would still appear, and the revels proceeded.

bilt.

Mrs. John C. Barron, No. 19 Washington place, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter. Miss Mary Barron.

Mrs. George F. Baker, No. 258 Madison avenue, introduced her daughter. No. 5-2 Fifth avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon for her granddaughter. Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a very pretty young not to be, Cleveland would still appear, and the revels proceeded.

Members and their friends began to throng into the spacious club house long before eight o'clock, the hour set by the invitations for the beginning of the festivities.

The house itself is a marvel of spaciousness, to begin with, and is fitted up without regard to the bills of the upholsterer and decorator. It is a four story double house of brown atone, adjoining the Buckingham Hotel, and was formerly the residence of the late millionnaire. Christopher Meyer. Nothing more thoroughly adapted to the needs of a club with a large membership could be imagined. The appointments are most complete. In this basement is the billiard room, last night used for the storage of coats. On the first floor are two two big parlors, a reception room, dining room and office. Above this are reading rooms, a library, a card room and a private dining room. On the floor above are sleeping here, knowing the attentions of Mr. J. J. Astor to anartments. The prevailing toue of the decorations of the halls and reception room is terra coits. This is also the character of the partor decorations, the ceiling being frescood in sky blue, arched with gold trellis work.

Those roomy quarters were soon filled with ardent democrats, who dispersed themselves



CORNER OF THE SMOKING ROOM.

into the numerous upstairs rooms which had been fitted up for the absorption of fiquid rereshments. The first thing done, as a role, was to drink humpers to the success of the new house. Afterward inquiries were first made whether Governor Hill had arrived, or if Mr. Cleviand were coming, or if Mayor Grant had turned up yet. ExpressibleNT OLEVILAND'S COMIKO.

coming, or if Mayor Grant had turned up yet.

EX-FRESDENT CLEVELAND'S COMING.

Mr. Chewland mounted the front stoop of the new club house at twelve and a haif minutes past nine. He entered the haif at thirteen minutes past nine and was lustily cheered. Mr. Cleveland leaned upon the arm of Orlando B. Fotter. His recent loss of fiesh was very conspicuous on this occasion. Bowing to the crowd he defied his high silk hat and gave his coat to a waiter.

President of the Club John H. V. Arneld and Chairman of the Committee of Reception Jefferson M. Levy met the distinguished guest at the door and conveyed him to a position under the mantel mirror in the rear of the two big pariors. Here Mr. Cleveland was placed, between Lieutenant Governor Jones and President Arnold, and held an informal reception and rot the line, which quickly formed, and passed the names of the gouldenn as they field along to President Arnold, who in turn presented them to Mr. Cleveland and Leutenaut Governor Jones.

ELEVELAND VERSUS COSTIGAN.

He wore a never fading smile upon his face which

them to Mr. Cleveland and Lieutenant Governor Jones.

CLEVELAND VEHSUS COSTIGAN.

He were a never fading smile upon his face which did not even paie when ex-Supervisor Thomas Costigan, vast but quiet of mien, came rolling along to the point of handshake. Mr. Costigan could not repress a smile of triumph as he noted how the ex-President's dimensions dwindled before his own. Costigan was immense, and Mr. Cleveland acknowledged binnself vanquished.

Another interesting inclient of Mr. Cleveland's reception was the hilarity in which he inaulged with Mr. Joseph Grindelmyer, of Nevada, Mr. Grindelmyer, or, as he prefers to be called, Governor Grindelmyer, told Mr. Cleveland that he torindelmyer, owned about all there was of Nevada, and that the free colinage of silver was a thing which he (grindelmyer) proposed to insist upon as his right, sir. Mr.

Mess Thompson is related to the Livingstone family and she was a guest at the Patriarch and Assembly balls.

MRS. HARRISON'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891,-Mrs. Harrison held her first public reception of this season this afternoon from three to five o'clock, and there was a perfect stream of callers at the White House dur-

MR. ASTOR AND MISS WILLING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I clety people

Miss Willing at this place last summer, said, "I told you so," when they read of the engagement in vesterday's BERALD. No one was surprised. But no one can account for the alleged contra-

diction which appeared to-day. The engagement, rumor says to-night, is sure to be officially announced soon It is generally believed here that the HERALD's

story is correct. BOYD GETS AHEAD OF THAYER.

THE NEBRASKA STATE TREASURER WILL RE-COGNIZE THE FORMER'S WARRANTS. LINCOLN, Jan. 10, 1891.—The Gubernatorial situa-

tion remains unchanged. Governor Boyd is recognized by all the State officers, while Governor Thayer still insist that he is still at the head of the State government. It is evident that Governor Boyd's warrants will be honored by the auditor and treasurer. Governor Thayer will not be able to have supplies for his militiamen pending the settlement of the controversy by the Supreme Court. Court.

In the Senate this morning little business was transacted, and an adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon. Soveral important bills were introduced, but the proceedings were tame throughout.

CUSTOM HOUSE MEN ON CONTROL.

DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

LOCKPOUT, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1891.—The fight in the Republican County Committee between the Custom House people and the Crowley faction for the election of a chairman was resumed to-day, but the deadlock that has existed was broken off after

THE NEWPORT STREET RAILWAY BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10, 1891 .- The street railway company is out with a long card this afternoon, in which it denies specifically all charges made by the Newport Improvement Association in connection with the alleged agreement to consent to the removal of the tracks from the road leading to the beach. The company denies that it ever made or beach. The company deples that it ever made or authorized any agreement and says it never ap-pointed any committee to confer upon the subject, and has never been informed by any of its officials of the existence of any such agreement. To the charge regarding the petition of W. W. Astor and others, which was referred to the Committee on Highways, pofore which the officials of the railway company appeared, it states that it has never ap-peared by counsel or otherwise in relation to the petition before that committee.

JUDGE DEVENS BURIED. Boston, Jan. 10, 1891 .- The funeral of the late

Andge Charles Devens was held from Trinity Church at one P. M. to-day and was under the charge of the Loyal Legion, whose purple banner was planted in the northern transept, while the myer; proposed to maist upon as his right, sir. Mr. Cleveland gave the first hearty laugh of the evening.

Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, came in about ten o'clock without baving a dress suit on.

The Governor crossed over to the spot where the ex-President was standing, and was received with pronounced cordiality.

At about half-past ten o'clock the formal part of the business was broken up, and everybody started for the supper room.

GOVERNORS WERE PRODUCTION.

Letters of regret were received from the follow-

SUGAR TRUST DEAD. BUT IN NAME ONLY

All Suits Eaving Been Withdrawn, It Is

UNDER A LIBERAL JERSEY LAW.

Merged Into a Mighty Corporation.

Judge Pratt Discharges the Receivers, Stockholder Cameron Is Appeased and All Difficulties Are Amicably Adjusted.

The reorganization of the sugar trust was succensfully accomplished yesterday.

The corporation threw off the entangling web of costly litigation, and, as though touched by a necromancer's wand, merged itself into the "American Sugar Refluing Company," a New Jersey company, for which a charter had already been prepared. The rumor printed in the HERALD of Saturday

warring factions in the trust proves to be true, though it was denied by officials of the corporation on Friday. As a result of the rumared reorganization yesterday sugar certificates took a jump upward. They were largely do it in on the Stock Exchange and

closed at 70%, or an increase of 12% points over the closing price of a week ago. PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION.

The plan under which the trust is reorganized is the same as that proposed in October last. It is as

of this corporation for the first year will H. O. Havemover, T. A. Havemover, F. O. E. Scarios, Jr.: William Dick, J. B. 1720. C. R. Scarios, Jr.: William Dick, J. B. 1720. C. Ragoun, this corporation will be \$50,000,000, con-\$80,000,000 of common stock, S. O. C. Saven per cent camulative pre-\$90,000,000 of common stock, C. C. C. Saven per cent camulative pre-\$90,000,000 of common stock, Company god, share for share, for Central Trust Company receibts for face Control Trust Company receibts for fractions thereof in proportion) will rese of the American Sugar Resulting Company and the Control Trust Company receibts for fractions thereof in proportion) will rese of the American Sugar Resulting Company receibts for fractions thereof in Sugar Resulting Company for the Control Trust Company receibts for fractions thereof in Sugar Resulting Company for the Control of the Company receibts for fractions thereof in Sugar Resulting Company for the Company receibts for the Company receibts for fractions thereof in Sugar Resulting Company for the Company receibts for the Company receibts for fractions thereof in Sugar Resulting Company for the Company receibts for the Company receibts for fractions thereof in Sugar Resulting Company for the Company receibts for t

HISTORY OF THE LITIGATION. Before this plan could be perfected a few of the stockholders opposed it. Chief among the objectors were Mr. Duncan Cameron, who was seconded by Mr. James B. Gleason. Mr. Cameron, through his attorneys, Lockwood & Hill, applied for the winding up of the affairs of the company and the

appointment of receivers The motion was made before Judge Pratt in the Supreme Court of Kings County. Mr. Cameron won his suit. The receivers appointed were H. O. Havemeyer, S. V. White and General Henry W. ocum. They qualified in the sum of \$500,000

each.

Additional litigation followed the suit of Mr. Cameron. The trustees of the corporation, anxious to be relieved of the trust, brought suit against the individual refineries forming the combination to wind up their affairs. These suits divides the trust into warring factions and led the Cameron party to the conclusion that the trustees had no intention of reorganizing the trust.

trust.
Judge Fratt also granted an interiocutory decree, which was considered a great victory for the opponents of the reorganization plan.
At the time Mr. Cameron made his application for a receivership only a minority of the stockholders had exchanged their stock for the Central Trust Company's certificates. They gradually/game in, however, until yesterdsy helders of 42,000 sharss of the total of 500,000 had pronounced themselves in favor of the scheme of reorganization and as pposed to the interminable and costly litigation.

How wone was prous.

Several days ago Mr. Stillman, of the law firm of Butter, Stillman a Hubbard, appeared before Judge Cullen in Brooklyn and asked that a day be set for the trial of the Cameron case. The Judge granted the request and appointed Friday next for the

perfected in detail and the compromise arranged.

Mr. Stillman, accompanied by John E. Scarles,
Jr., the secretary of the Sugar Trust, and S. V.
White and General Henry W. Slocum, appeared before Judge Fratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday
morning. John L. Hill, attorney for Duncan

fore Judge Fratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. John L. Hill, attorney for Duncan Cameron, was also present by arrangement.

In. Stillman moved that the Central Trust Company be made a party to the suit. On the further putition of the Trust Company the Court vacafed the interlocutory, judgment in the action and the order appointing the receivers. It was also ordered that all the property be turned over to the trustees, such being the desire of ninety-eight per cent of the certificate holders.

Juncan Cameron's legal adviser, John L. Hill, said that his client agreed to the order. So did Mr. Gleason, also.

As the connent of all the other parties had been fied, it was the ouly thing to do under the circumstances. Then Mr. Hill suggested that the proposed order was silent upon the subject of compensation to the receivers and counsel.

Mr. Stillman, however, assured Mr. Hill that the Central Trust Company would attend to that matter.

THE DECISION.

THE DECISION.
Justice Pratt then delivered his decision as fol-

Justice Pratt then delivered his decision as follows:

This is a motion made upon the petition of the Central Trust Company that it may be made a party to this suit, that the interlecutory judgment and order appointing receivers be vacated and set aside, and that the property left he disposed of by the irustees. When the receivers were appointed, only a small majority of the stock, so far as I receiver, had taken any steps toward a reoryantantion of the business, no plau at that the property for the stock, so far as I receiver, had taken any steps toward a reoryantantion of the business, no plau at that the property for the stock, so far as I receiver, and the step as agreed upon reorganization and they desire that the property be tuned over and the receiving discharged. It does not appear that any certificate holders doject or that there is any creditor to object, and it being conceuted on all hands at all times that the excitions holders are the owners of the property, it seems to me that where ninety-eight per cent of the owners express a desire to manage it themselves they should have the opportunity.

When the receivers were appointed it appeared the property was in the castody of the trustees of what was known as the sugar trust. They were under no duty except to retain the property, and they had in a suit asked to urn it be property over to account and to be dicharged. It appears they are properly before me now on this motion; that they have fully accounted for all the assets that have come into their hands as trustees, and upon all these facts, together with the consents which have been flied responsible with the decision of the Court the

have been filed representing all the parties to the suit, I see no other course open to the court than to grant the motion.

In accordance with the decision of the Court the order was thereupon drawn.

After Judge Pratt had granted the motion Messrs. Stillings, Seaties, Slocum and White proceeded to the office of the People's Trust Company, at No. 120 Montague street, Brooklyo.

The order of the Court was shown to ex-State Senator William H. Murtha, president of the trust company. He immediately turned over the papers, books and other documents relating to the sugar trust, which had been deposited with the trust company pending the litigation.

A DASH FOR NEW SEMSET.

The papers were carefully examined and carried to a carriage which stood in waiting. A portion of them were taken to Mr. Scarle's office, while those necessary were carried to Jersey City, to which place F. O. Matthiessen, H. O. Havemeyer, William Dick and Theodore A. Havemeyer had already repaired. They were joined by Mr. Scarles and the lawyers for the corporation.

The charter of the American Sugar Refining Company had already been drawn up. The certificate was promptly filed in the County Clerk's othec and the original document was carried to Trenton, where it was deposited with the Secretary of State.

The certificate states that the title of the company is the American Sugar Refining Company. The incorporators are F. O. Matthiesson, John E. Searles, Jr.: H. O. Havemeyer, William Dick and Theodore Havemeyer. The capital is \$50,000,000, divided into \$660,000 shares of \$100 cach. The company is empowered to do business and locate offices in all the States of the Union. The principal offices are in Jersey City, New York and Brooklyn.

The object of the company is to purchase, manufacture and reflue sugar, molasses and syrup.

The subscribers for stock enumerated are Theodore Haveneyer, of Mahwah, N. J., 20 shares; William Bick, of Brookiyn, 20 shares; Joseph B. Thomas, of Bosion, 20 shares; Joseph B. Thomas, of Bosion, 20 shares; F. O. Matthiessen, New York, 20 shares; John E. Searles, Jr., Brookiyn, 10 shares, and George C. Magonn, New York, 10 shares, and George C. Magonn, New York, 10 shares, and George C. Magonn, New York, 10 shares, The incorporation is for fity years. The date of expiration is January 10, 1941.

The first meeting of the directors was held in

Jersey City immediately after filing the certificate. The efection for officers was unanimous. H. O. Haveneyer was elected president and J. E. Searles, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Searles and treasurer.

Mr. Searles and, later in the day: —"The reorganization is an accomplished fact. The trust is a thing of the past, there is now one corporation, a timing. The not was taken to conform with the laws of New York. A trust has been declared illegal here, but a corporation chartered in New Jersey can do business in New York.

"You can say in addition," said Mr. Searles, "that holders of Central Trust Company ceptificates may present the same at that office on Monday and receive their proportion of the stock in the new company and \$5 per share dividend. The terms upon which the company has been reorganized is exactly that proposed in October. The cash to pay the five per cent dividend is in the hands of the trust company, and \$10,000,000 worth of bonds in the new company are held in reserve for future action upon the part of the Board of Directors."

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE WESTERN TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT ADOPTED WITH VERY PEW CHANGES. The Western Traffic Association agreement-or 'bylaws," as President Roswell Miler prefers to

call it in order to eliminate the idea of a trustwas completed yesterday and formally adopted. It has been changed in a few minor features since it was printed in the Hunand on Friday, but there are only two new sections in it. Most of the alterations are in methods of expression simply. The only important modification is the exclusion from the jurisdiction of the association of business that a compromise had been made between the to and from ports west of San Francisco. This was done with reference to the Southern Pacific Rail

road's trade from China, Japan, &c. Verbal changes were made, too, so that the same railroad's steamshift line between New York and the Gulf of Mexico
shall not be subject to the association.

Mr. Roswell Miller was formally elected president of the association, and these gentlemen were
constituted a Finance Committee:—Marvin
Hughitt, Jay Gould, R. R. Cable, Thomas F. Oakes
and Allein Manvel.

The Advisory Board meets again to-morrow at
the Windsor Hotel to elect Commissioners and
transact other anfinished business.

AS IT STANDS NOW.

The changes made from the agreement, as given
in the Herald on Friday, are: were made, too, so that the same rallroad's steam

Same as given in Herath on January S, except that the words "principal office shall be in Chicago, where all meetings shall be taid unless otherwise ordered by the Board," are omitted, and the following substituted:—"Office of the chairman of its Commissioners shall be in the city of Chicago."

the city of Chicago."

ARTICLE II.

Same as given in Herain of January S, except for the prelude:—"Except as hereinatter specifically prevised," and the addition of this paragraph:—"Provided, That invasings to and from transpacific ports is excluded, the association having control of the reuting of the same east to the Missouri River."

Same as printed, Accept, that it is specifically stated, "the January and July meetings shall be held in the city of New York and the April and October meetings in the city of Chicago."

ANTICLES IV., V. AND VI.

Same as printed, &c.

First tis seast.

Same as printed, &c.

ARTICLE VII.

First six sections same as printed, &c. A new section is inserted as follows:

Section 7.—in order to meet competition of lines outside of the association tie Commissioners shall, on the supplication of any member, make such immediate temporary change in the rates, divisions, rules or regularities and conformations affecting any one or more of the interested lines at the Commissioners may deem nucessary and expedient, irst nonlying all interested parties, and they shall at once convene the kate Commission of the interested lines for further consideration of and action in the matter.

By reason of the unsertion of this new section the sections in this article designated 7, 5 and 9 become 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

Same as printed &c., except that ninety days' notice of change in rates, &c., is required instead of thirty. The following clause at the end of the atticle is stricken out. "Save and except that this power shall not be exercised," &c.

First six sections same as printed. This new section

added:—
Section 7.—Upon the filing of the notice of appeal to
the Commissioners the latter small furnish to each men-ber of the association a copy hereof, to the end that and
member may have an opportunity to be heard upon the
trial of such app al.

With the single exception stated the changes are little better than clerical, though they are all the presidents accomplished in two full days.

A WAIL FROM KANSAS ALREADY. Representative Anderson, of Kansas, introduced In the meanwhile the plan for reorganization was into the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire into the new Western Traffic Association and to find out whether the United States possesses power to secure an enforcement of law and a punishment of the conspiracy, and if not what further logistation is necessary.

the company cannot meet the interest on its bonds it issue certificates for the amount due, payable in two years and bearing five per cent interest.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, in view of his acceptance

of the offer to go to Chicago, has just resigned his position as director of the Philharmonic Society It was understood that this would be the result, and it was expected that one of the local conduc sand it was especied that the of the local conduc-tors, Herr Siedl, Mr. Damrosch or Mr. Van Der Stucken, would be chosen to fill his place. At a general meeting of the society held a night or two ago it was decided to invite a conductor from abroad to fill Mr. Thomas' place. The names of several conductors in this country were brought up, but it was decided that they were all too much occupied with other and partly condicting work.

MISS ABBOTTS MONUMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10, 1891.-A granite monument for Emma Abbott is being constructed at Quincy. It is said that it will be one of the finest monuments in the country. It is to cost \$85,000, and will be placed over the remains of the singer and her husband in the family lot at Gloucester.

MAY BE BEORGANIZED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10, 1891.—The Emma Abbott company has disbanded. It is understood that if he can engage an acceptable prima donna Manager Pratt will reorganize and fill the remaining dates. If he should decide, however, to do so, William Broderick may take the organization out.

THEATRICAL JUTTINGS.

Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, has handed down a decision sustaining Defendant Herrmann in his action in refusing to pay J. Schlimper \$400 for an exclusive use of the "Strobeika" apparatus. Mr. Barrett yesterday afternoon, at the Broadway, appeared in "Much Ado About Nothing." His Benedick lacked the sparkle that makes the part, and only in the heavier scenes was be effective, Miss Gale made a far Beatrice, and was warmly received by the very friendly audience.

ceived by the very friendly audience.

Another attachment was levied last evening at Miner's Newark Theatre by Arthur Dacre against the scenery and costumes of "The Ugly Ducking" to compel the payment of \$3,000 alleged to be due him on account of the non-fulfilment of contract, Mrs. Lesiie Carter and David Belasco were made the party defendant in the suit. The suit brought against Mrs. Carter on Friday was abandoned. Mr. Belasco will give a bond so that the scenery and costumes can be taken to Utica, where the company plays Monday.

STAMPS AT REDUCED RATES.

The watchman in the Post Office has several times detected boys peddling postage stamps in the ouilding and has usually let them off with a spanking and a warning. He caught a boy about sixteen years old selling stamps at reduced rates yesterday and turned the little follow over to a policeman and to was taken to his employer on Park row, where about one hundred two cent stamps were found in his reasonable.